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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the problems of conceptual and bibliographic access to the literature of the social sciences. The study is intended to assist both professionals and students who are conducting social science research. Part I examines conceptual access and search strategies. It traces the flow of social science information from original reports of research or theory through the citation of these publications in recurrent bibliographies, abstracts and indexes, to referencing of the publications in social science publications. Problems of conceptual access to the social science literature arise for various reasons. First, there are differences in concepts and terminology between disciplines. Secondly, there are varying degrees of control over terminology within disciplines. And, third, discrepancies occur between social science concepts and library generated indexing terms. Part I then presents a literature search strategy that takes into account the flow of social science information and problems of conceptual access to the literature. The strategy begins with a basic search of cumulating sources that provides the searcher with an overview of the topic and a basic bibliography. The study then presents alternative sources that can be used to update or supplement the basic search. Part II of the study provides an annotated bibliography of selected bibliographic sources in the social sciences in the order in which they would be logically searched. Cumulating sources--subject encyclopedias and dictionaries, scholarly handbooks and research reviews--are presented first. Next recurrent bibliographies, abstracts and indexes are presented, followed by sources of social data. References to available thesauri and equivalent computer readable data bases are cited. A sample literature search is appended. (Author/RM)

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ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING ACCESS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH MATERIALS

A thesis submitted to the faculty of
San Francisco State Universty
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the
degree

Master of Arts
in
Social Science (Interdisciplinary Studies)

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by

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San Francisco, California

January, 1981

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ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING ACCESS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH MATERIALS

Laura Christopher Newmark
San Francisco State University
1981

This study focuses on the problems of conceptual and bibliographic access to the literature of the social sciences. In Part I it examines the flow of social science information from reports of original work through the cumulating publications in which information is synthesized into the body of social science knowledge, the problems of concepts and terminology in both disciplinary and library-generated bibliographic sources, and search strategies that take into account both the pattern of information flow and the problems of conceptual access to the literature.

In Part II it presents selected bibliographic sources in the social sciences, proceeding from cumulating publications through recurrent bibliographic tools to sources of social data. Each type of publication is defined; the individual titles are annotated, and thesauri and equivalent computer-readable data bases are noted. A sample literature search on an interdisciplinary social science topic is appended.

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PART I

LITERATURE RETRIEVAL IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: CONCEPTUAL ACCESS AND SEARCH STRATEGIES

Chapter 1

THE FLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

The organization of the social science literature has been ably summarized by Freides (1973, p. 123) as follows:

> Scientific knowledge is the product of the communication process within a scientific community, in which discussion starts with the detailed reporting of research findings, then progresses from discrete observations to increasingly broad statements. The same progression from specific to general is reflected in the structure of the literature.

Freides traces the flow of social science information from initial reports of research or theory in scholarly journal articles, monographs, and books through the cumulating publications in which "the concrete, piecemeal observations and propositions" proceed through "the process of collecting, assessing, comparing, organizing, and generalizing [p. 74]" by which the information becomes a part of scientific knowledge. The cumulating publications range from those closest to the initial reports of work--the review articles and periodic reviews --through scholarly handbooks to textbooks, essay collections, and histories of disciplines, and finally to the most comprehensive and highly generalized publications --the scholarly encyclopedias.

The findings of a detailed study of information flow within the discipline of psychology provide a concrete example of the process. Garvey and Griffith (1979, pp. 141-42) found that an article published in a psychology journal was abstracted in Psychological Abstracts about seven to eight months later. Approximately two to five years after publication the article was cited by another author, and approximately two or three years after publication, if the article appeared to be scientifically important, it was included in a subject-matter chapter of the Annual Review of Psychology. The important point, Garvey and Griffith stressed,

> is that analysis, evaluation, and synthesis have been proceeding ever since the work first appeared in the journal literature, in a process so central to science as to be virtually indistinguishable from it.

Finally, Garvey and Griffith found, if the work continued to be viewed as an important scientific contribution, it might be cited a decade or more after publication in a treatise or specialized text.

A logical literature search strategy proceeds in reverse order to the flow of information--from the most comprehensive, generalized publications containing the best evaluated and integrated knowledge through the various types of more specialized cumulating publications to the bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes that can be

used to identify recently published initial reports of research or theory. As stated by Freides (1973, pp. 125-26),

> This route, from the generalized, comprehensive account of what is known about a subject to the detailed studies of single instances, is the basic pattern of information seeking in scholarly literature. This is the case for the advanced scholar as well as the novice, for the exhaustive study and brief course paper alike. This is not to say that every search must traverse the full gamut of publications, from encyclopedias to research journals, with all intermediate stops. Only a portion of the sequence may be involved on any particular occasion, even though the basic pattern and direction are essentially unvarying. . . . The essential point is that the investigation of any problem though the literature has a more or less "natural" course from relatively broad concepts to more specific points, and the starting point for each reader along this continuum is determined by "where he is," or the extent of his prior knowledge of the subject.

This is the basic strategy for obtaining access to social science research materials, and the teaching of this strategy based on the naturally occurring flow of social science information provides the structure--the pattern of relationship--that Bruner (1960/1977, chap. 2) stresses as being so important for understanding and remembering a phenomenon.

In fact, not all of the social sciences have equally good bibliographic control of the writings produced in their disciplines, and not all have equally well-developed cumulating sources. The discipline of psychology is outstanding among them in the excellence of its abstracting service, literature review sources, and

scholarly handbooks (Freides, 1973, pp. 127-28, 141, 148-49; White, 1973, p. 417). Nevertheless, comparable cumulating and bibliographic sources serving similar functions often do exist, and these will be presented in chapters four and five.

Chapter 2

CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY IN BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

A literature search may begin with the searcher having only vague ideas that need to be translated into searchable terms. How can this be done? A logical first step is to turn to a comprehensive, general social science source such as the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, the Dictionary of the History of Ideas, or the Dictionary of the Social Sciences, all of which are described in chapter four. By beginning with such sources, the searcher should be able to find some initial relevant terms used in the social science literature and the way in which multidisciplinary terms are used in each discipline.

Although the searcher will have made a good beginning with the terms identified in the general social science sources, he or she should be aware of terminological considerations within disciplinary and library-generated sources to be searched as well. These considerations are discussed in the following pages.

Concepts and Terminology in Disciplinary Bibliographic Sources

Although Barbara Kyle (1958, pp. 168-70), working to develop a classification scheme for the International

Bibliography of the Social Sciences, grappled with the problem of "irreconcilable differences of . . . terminology, not only between one discipline and another but also among rival schools and factions within a discipline" and attempted "to reduce these terms to underlying concepts" before classifying them according to "their common factors," her approach to a "metalanguage" for the social sciences has been followed by less ambitious attempts within several social science disciplines simply to control the discipline's own terminology. These efforts have resulted in the development of thesauri for use in storing and retrieving bibliographic records of literature relevant to the disciplines.

Goodman (1977, p. vii) has described the function of a thesaurus as follows:

> A thesaurus developed for information retrieval purposes provides the filing labels which permit information to be stored by one person and retrieved by another. As an information system grows, its thesaurus is systematically built and refined to the point where it represents, in a very special sense, the vocabulary of a subject field.

Beck (1977, pp. 436-37), writing about the development of an information retrieval system for political science and the Political Science Thesaurus, defined the following requirements for a thesaurus:

> There are two major constraints in which a thesaurus must operate; it must mesh with current use, and it must be congruent with the information contained in the documents being searched. These conditions can be met if (1) a large sample of the

> language of the discipline is identified, (2) a paradigm of the discipline is established which is congruent with that used by teachers and researchers in the field, and (3) the relationship between the language of the discipline and the paradigm is determined.

Beck further noted that four questions of meaning must be dealt with in developing a thesaurus: (1) the conceptual hierarchy to which each concept belongs; (2) the arrangement of concepts within a hierarchy; (3) questions of synonomy and homography; and (4) questions of grammatical ambiguity. Once these questions have been resolved, it is possible to prepare a relatively unambiguous thesaurus that shows for each term selected for inclusion the broader, narrower, and related terms associated with it.

Additional terminological considerations encountered in the development of the Political Science Thesaurus concerned changes in usage over time and confusing relationships of political science terminology with the terminology of other social science disciplines. Beck, Dym, and McKechnie (1975, p. 6) described them as follows:

> Over a period of time, the terminology of most disciplines is altered by the addition of new concepts, the experience of the times, and the discarding of outmoded concepts. . . . In addition, in a discipline such as political science, which is closely associated in purpose, method, and investigation with other disciplines, e.g., anthropology, economics, psychology, sociology, a contamination of the language of the discipline may occur by: (1) imprecise usage of political science terminology in describing interdisciplinary phenomenon; (2) adaptation of terminology from other disciplines to

> describe similar (but not exact) observations in political science; and (3) the attempt to separate new interpretations of political science concepts from previous interpretations by varying the terminology. As a result of the dynamics of the terminology of political science, a device that supplies the basic language of the field and provides a mechanism that permits revision and updating is essential. It is anticipated that the user will find this Thesaurus such a device.

Similarly, Wiener (1973, p. viii) has pointed out that "in some cases the same word will have entirely distinct meanings in different disciplines, so that it is important not to confound words with ideas."

Beck, Dym, and McKechnie (1975, p. 5) have also noted that in addition to facilitating the storage and retrieval of political science literature, the Thesaurus will be used to provide consistent indexing of publications important for political science that are generated by other disciplines and interdisciplinary fields.

As described in the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms (1977, p. i), the discipline of psychology has also developed a thesaurus in response to the

> uncontrolled evolution of a vocabulary in psychology . . . . It is intended to be a recognized and structured set of terms related to psychological concepts. The terms serve as an authority list which allows for precise content representation of psychological literature and adds to the quality and precision of recall capabilities in search and retrieval operations.

A final example of terminological considerations in the social sciences, and one that bears directly on the problem of conceptual access in crossdisciplinary fields, is provided by Anderson (1977, pp. 8, 58) in her report

titled Urban Studies: A Study of Bibliographic Access and Control. In this report the author compares a number of urban studies subject heading vocabularies including the URBANDOC thesaurus and the Urban Thesaurus, and she notes that these two have been criticized for having too many terms and too many seemingly ambivalent or synonymous terms. She concludes that

> perhaps it is the nature of vocabularies intended to cover multi-disciplinary topics that they tend to lose sight of their specificity in order to accommodate the needs of each of the disciplines of which they are comprised.

In regard to overall bibliographic access and control of the literature of urban studies Anderson observes, "As with any relatively new interdisciplinary field, bibliographic control of material organized for ease of access is slow to follow."

Concepts and Terminology in Library-Generated Bibliographic Sources

In addition to the question of terminology used in disciplinary reference sources, there is the question of terminology used in what Freides (1973, p. 163) refers to as library-generated bibliographic tools, namely periodical indexes and library catalogs.

The book catalogs in most academic libraries use the subject headings listed in the Library of Congress Subject Headings and its supplements. Unfortunately, Christ (1972, chaps. 1, 2, 8), in his study comparing

social science concepts with Library of Congress social science subject headings, found many discrepancies between disciplinary terminology and Library of Congress terminology. When he compared the 665 main index headings in the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (IESS) with the subject headings in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) he found that 23.5 percent of them did not appear in the latter in any of the three possible forms that would have made them retrievable by a searcher: (1) in headings identical to those used in the IESS; (2) in headings similar to those used in the IESS and therefore likely to be found by a searcher, e.g., Hypothesis Testing in IESS, Hypothesis in LCSH; (3) in headings not used in LCSH but listed with a see reference to a term that is used, e.g., Civil Disobedience in IESS, See Government, Resistance to (reference from Civil Disobedience) in LCSH. In other words, material on almost a quarter of the topics, such as innovation, policy sciences, and race relations, would not be found through the card catalog if those social science terms were used.

In the case of "interdisciplinary" terms, that is, according to Christ's usage, terms used by more than one social science discipline, even less correspondence was found between the social science terms and the Library of Congress subject headings. In this case 47.5 percent of the "interdisciplinary" terms, such as control group,

interdisciplinary, and paradigm, did not appear in identical headings, in similar headings, or in headings listed with cross-references to subject headings used. In the cases of both general and "interdisciplinary" terms, the lack of correspondence was greatest for multiword terms.

Further, even when a term used in the social science literature appears as a Library of Congress subject heading, the meanings in the two contexts may be different. Christ found that in the case of the word conflict the LCSH

> guide's conceptualization of "conflict" is almost exclusively judicial or legalistic. The social scientist's view is largely psychological. This extreme difference in conceptual frame of reference has a devastating impact on literature searching activities. Students of social science will simply not find references to materials associated with the psychological aspect of "conflict" [p. 92].

Christ (1972, pp. 151, 154) concluded that there is little overlap between the conceptual frames of reference of the social scientists and library subject headings specialists and that whatever overlap does occur may be accidental because it occurs mainly with vernacular terms. However, he did not entirely fault the Library of Congress subject catalogers because he recognized the high degree of ambiguity in social science terms.

Another problem associated with a subject approach to the card catalog is the shallowness of the subject cataloging. According to Palmer (1972, p. 10), a subject heading is usually applied only if at least a third of the

book deals with the subject, and according to Christ (1972, p. 142) "only 1.83 headings are usually assigned per title." Since a book is likely to deal with a large number of subtopics related to its general subject, it can be seen that the major part of these will not be indexed by the Library of Congress subject headings.

Yet another type of terminological problem in the use of the card catalog has been described by Palmer (1972, pp. 9, 10). This is the problem with the form subdivisions that are added as the last element to Library of Congress subject headings. While they discriminate between physical forms in which publications are organized, they may separate publications that serve similar intellectual functions in the information evaluation process. Palmer cited the examples of the Encyclopedia of Educational Research and the Review of Educational Research, both of which review the research literature in education but the first of which received the subject heading EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY while the second, a journal, received the heading EDUCATION--PERIODICALS. Further, the form subdivision BIBLIOGRAPHY does not distinguish a review of research from any other type of bibliography in spite of its intellectual significance. In fact, Palmer noted, reviews of research may not even receive the subdivision BIBLIOGRAPHY. For example, the series of annual reviews of research published in Palo Alto by Annual Reviews Inc.

and exemplified by the Annual Review of Psychology were assigned the form subdivisions YEARBOOKS or PERIODICALS, and the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology received the form subdivision COLLECTIONS.

Subject headings can be problematical not only in the card catalog but also in the periodical indexes produced for libraries. For example, the difficulties encountered with Library of Congress subject headings are reflected in the indexing practice of two basic social science indexes. Although the Social Sciences Index and the Humanities Index (which includes coverage of history), "closely follow and monitor Library of Congress subject headings," according to the H.W. Wilson Company (1980), "quite often editors must expand and add additional headings or modify Library of Congress subject headings in order that the headings . . . properly reflect the material that is indexed."

Further, other widely-used indexes may use entirely different subject terms. Atkins (1974, pp. v, 242) in his Cross-Reference Index: A Subject Heading Guide observes that

> there is no standard set of subject headings used in common by all libraries and all indexes to periodicals and newspapers. . . . Sometimes the same subject heading may be used in different catalogs and indexes to cover different material, or significantly different aspects of the same subject. Sometimes the same material will be covered by two, three, or more subject headings, depending on different orientation of the cataloger or indexer. At other times, the same material may be split into exceedingly narrow subject headings

> in one source, and joined with other related material under one broad subject heading in another source.

The Cross-Reference Index relates the subject terms of the following six sources: Library of Congress subject headings; Sears subject headings (generally used in the catalogs of school and public libraries); the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature; the New York Times Index; the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (PAIS); and the Business Periodicals Index. As an example of the differences that can occur between sources, the word URBANIZATION is used as a subject heading by the Library of Congress, the Readers' Guide, and PAIS but not by Sears, which uses CITIES AND TOWNS, by the New York Times Index, which uses URBAN AREAS, or by the Business Periodicals Index, which uses METROPOLITAN AREAS. The searcher is warned, however, not to blindly follow the Cross-Reference Index because

> as in every language, the language of library classification responds to terminology introduced by increasing scientific knowledge, and to popular modes of expression--giving new meanings to old words, adding new words and concepts, and dropping old ones [p. v].

Chapter 3

ALTERNATIVE SEARCH STRATEGIES

The literature searching strategy recommended in chapter one, which proceeds in reverse order to the flow of social science information, is one that makes maximum use of the expert opinion of subject authorities and reduces the searcher's dependence on literature retrieval through nonevaluative and nonadvisory bibliographic sources. A study by Rogers (1950) documented the value of such an approach in contrast to that of beginning a search with a library's card catalog. While foreshadowing the study by Christ (1972) in documenting discrepancies between social science terminology and library subject headings, Rogers' study also emphasized the importance of integrative, synthesizing sources in overcoming another shortcoming of the card catalog--the lack of authoritative subject guidance.

Rogers checked the books cited in over twenty bibliographies from four standard reference sources including the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences against the subject card catalog. He found that in the case of that encyclopedia, 36 percent of the books included in the bibliographies were very unlikely to be found by a searcher using the subject catalog either because the Library of

Congress subject headings assigned to them bore so little relationship to the subjects of the encyclopedia articles or because important sections of the books, such as introductions written by experts, had received no separate cataloging. Further, he noted that the "card catalog lacks critical notes frequently contained in subject bibliography [p. 211]." Foreshadowing Palmer (1972) in her complaint about the shallowness of subject cataloging, Rogers gave an example (pp. 214, 227) of a particularly noteworthy book that received only two Library of Congress subject headings when eleven additional ones could appropriately have been assigned to index additional topics discussed at length in the book. Rogers concluded that

> subject bibliography has a great deal to offer the research worker in locating materials not otherwise available and in providing critical notes on the literature of a given field. . . . No cataloger or periodical indexer who must cover a general field or fields can compete with the scholar, who is producing subject bibliography. First, the scholar has the advantage in knowledge of his area of interest. . . . The bibliographer is interested in a limited field. He reads widely in a general field and in collateral fields; selects a part of a book which, to the subject cataloger, seems unworthy of emphasis; analyzes minute parts of periodical articles in the same way; and brings all of these materials together into subject bibliography giving it tremendous statistical advantages [pp. 213-14].

Rogers' conclusion is corroborated by other sources. Sills (1968, p. xxviii), editor of the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, provided further evidence of the value of subject bibliography

when he stated that for this most comprehensive cumulating source in the social sciences "We endeavored to select for each article the most qualified scholar we could locate . . . ." It is not surprising that the recent study by the National Enquiry into Scholarly Communication (1979, p. 45) revealed that "most scholars find specialized bibliographies very useful."

Subject bibliography clearly provides sophisticated conceptual access to the literature of the social sciences that is lacking in the library-generated card catalog. Indeed, as Palmer (1972, pp. 8-9) pointed out, the card catalog is not only "non-evaluative and non-advisory," it also fails, because of its inadequate subject headings, to guide the searcher to the scholarly cumulating sources that are evalutive and advisory. Likewise, Christ (1972, p. 142) concluded on the basis of his study that "it does not appear that using the catalog efficiently to find materials of an authoritative nature is possible." The same criticism may be made of most comprehensive, recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes. It is not their purpose to be selective, and most abstracts are descriptive rather than evaluative. While they serve as a valuable resource for scholars versed in the topics they cover, they are not intended to guide students or scholars working outside their own areas of expertise to the best literature on a topic.

Farber (1974, pp. 150-51), in describing the program of bibliographic instruction at Earlham College, stressed the emphasis put on subject bibliography in the following words:

> We show why the card catalog is primarily a location device: it doesn't tell which books are important, or which are useless. . . . [We point out] the value of encyclopedias and handbooks: they not only provide the background and context for an unfamiliar subject but also often suggest the most useful books to use in investigating a topic. And from there, one proceeds logically to a discussion of the variety and usefulness of subject bibliographies . . . . especially selective and annotated ones if possible, which provide expert guidance through the mass of material. . . . Some guidelines for search strategy are indicated, attempting to get students to look not for quick answers, but to work from the general to the specific, to depend on bibliographical authorities, and to use the knowledge and opinions of experts.

Taking a similar approach, Werking (1978, p. 45) suggested that upper division students

> be instructed to find the most relevant literature about a given subject . . . in the same manner that their professors do: 1) locate a few key works, perhaps a specialized bibliography, and certainly a review article if at all possible; 2) find other works cited in footnotes and bibliographies, and put together a core bibliography; 3) use citation indexes to update the bibliography; 4) consult recent issues of the most relevant journals, using either the journals themselves or Current Contents; 5) consult Forthcoming Books.

The value of the subject authority approach is further underscored by the findings of the Information Requirements of the Social Sciences (INFROSS) Project reviewed by Line (1971). This study of a national sample

of over one thousand social science researchers in the United Kingdom revealed that

> by far the most useful method [of locating references to relevant published information] was following up references in books and periodicals; 94 percent of respondents found this method useful, and 59 percent rated it as the most useful method [p. 417].

Finally, MacGregor and McInnis (1977) reported success in obtaining research papers of high quality by teaching students about the structure of knowledge and stressing the use of encyclopedias, reviews of research, and citation indexes as guides to key publications on a topic. The encyclopedia articles and research reviews identify the key sources on a topic, and the citation index brings the bibliography generally up to date by identifying journal articles in which the key sources have subsequently been cited. The latter process has been described by the Institute for Scientific Information (1978, p. 3) in the following words: "The earlier publication becomes, in effect, an indexing term for current articles that deal with the same subject."

MacGregor and McInnis (1977, p. 28) recommend the use of abstract services only to obtain substantive information about the publications identified by the means described above. The abstracts can provide a basis for deciding which of the publications to actually obtain.

Although the search strategy that relies on references identified through substantive cumulating sources updated by a citation index search of journal articles can usually be expected to be productive and efficient, there may be instances in which it is not sufficient. The cumulating sources may not cover topics of very recent or specialized interest; if references are found, they will probably lead to the conventional approaches to the topic; and the citation index may not yield satisfactory references. As Freides (1973, p. 262) points out,

> the advantage of tracking the literature via its own references are greatest when the problem under consideration is an extensively studied one, or when the searcher seeks to carry an idea forward along lines essentially similar to those pursued by previous investigators. . . . The picture is somewhat different when the intention is to break new ground and approach a subject in terms that depart from generally recognized perspectives and the traditional lines of work in a discipline. In such cases, the ability of the substantive publications to identify the literature relevant to an ongoing discussion offers little advantage. . . . The more wide-ranging and relatively noncommital qualities characteristic of the bibliographic tools can then be seen as assets.

Regarding reliance on the Social Sciences Citation Index and its corresponding computer-searchable data base known as Social Scisearch, Brand (1979, p. 106) points out that

> databases such as Social Scisearch which rely on a few core journals in each field do not have the in-depth coverage to answer many questions. If the information request is broad, as in child abuse, it is helpful to limit the search to only the core journals in the field. If the information

> request is very specific, as in adolescent alcoholism, the searcher is happy to find something, even if it is not published in a core journal.

Brand's experience bore out the findings of research conducted at the Center for Research in Scientific Communication at Johns Hopkins University. Garvey, Lin, and Nelson (1979, p. 294), reporting on differences found between communication in the physical sciences and communication in the social sciences, stated that

> in the physical sciences relatively few journals disseminate the bulk of the literature and the "core" journals annually publish large numbers of articles, whereas in the social sciences many journals disseminate the literature and the "core" journals publish relatively few articles.

For the reasons described above--to identify literature on topics of very recent or specialized interest or to identify literature relevant to an innovative approach to a topic--the searcher may want to consult the recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes in one or more disciplines. Indeed, the INFROSS Project (Line, 1971, pp. 418-20) found that 63 percent of the psychologists rated abstracts and indexes as very useful. Both Psychological Abstracts and Geographical Abstracts (now Geo Abstracts) were used by over 40 percent of the potential disciplinary users. Line commented that these two abstracts "are probably the most comprehensive of abstracting services in the social sciences;. . . . This

seems to suggest that where there is a good abstracting service, . . . it will be used." In addition, indexes to newspapers, government publications, laws, and statistics are invaluable when social data are needed.

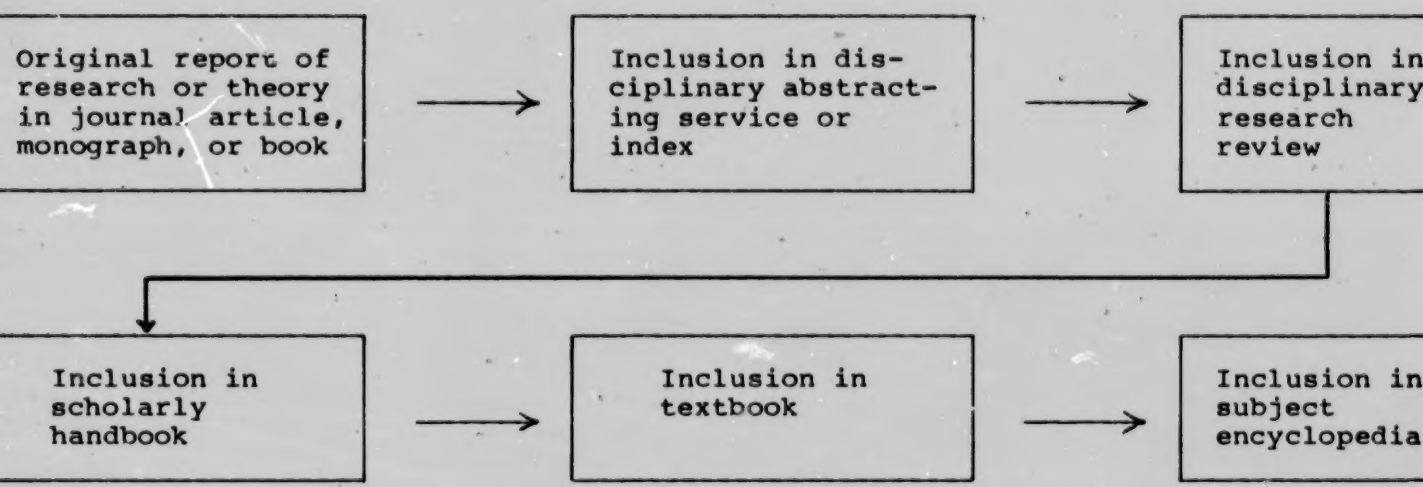
In conducting a literature search in the social sciences, the searcher will want to keep several things in mind: (1) the flow of social science information; (2) the problems of conceptual access to the literature posed by differences in concepts and terminology between disciplines, varying degrees of terminological control within disciplines, and discrepancies between social science concepts and library-generated indexing terms; and (3) basic literature search strategy, which proceeds in reverse order to the information flow, together with the alternatives of citation searching or the use of recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes to update or supplement the basic bibliography. Flow charts depicting these three considerations are included at the end of this chapter.

The searcher will want to develop a list of potentially relevant search terms beginning with terms encountered in the cumulating general social science and disciplinary sources and augmented by terms identified through thesauri and other vocabulary guides and through experience in using the bibliographic tools as the search is undertaken. As bibliographic sources are checked, the titles, dates of coverage, and terms searched should

be recorded for use in reviewing the completeness of the search and preventing duplication of effort.

In Part Two of this paper, the various types of bibliographic sources in the social sciences are presented in the order in which the types would logically be searched. The annotations are intended to assist the searcher in determining which specific sources to consult. These will vary according to the search topic and such search requirements as the need for interdisciplinary coverage of a topic or the need for social data as well as social science literature.

THE FLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION[1]

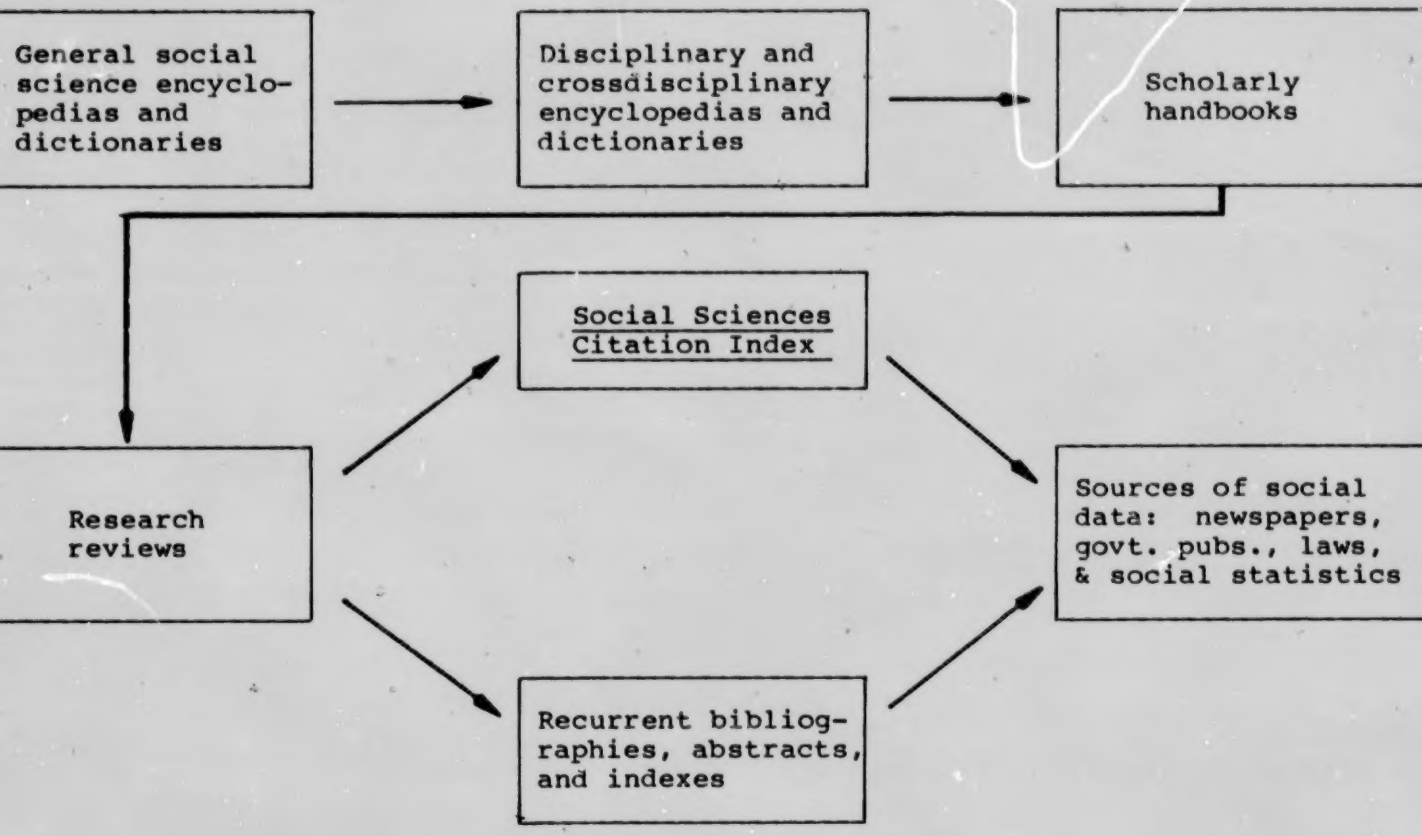

Original report of research or theory in journal article, monograph, or book
Inclusion in disciplinary abstracting service or index
Inclusion in disciplinary research review
Inclusion in scholarly handbook
Inclusion in textbook
Inclusion in subject encyclopedia

[1]This generalized flow chart is based on Thelma Freides, Literature and Bibliography of the Social Sciences (Los Angeles: Melville, 1973) and William D. Garvey and Belver C. Griffith, "Communication and Information Processing within Scientific Disciplines: Empirical Findings for Psychology," Communication: The Essence of Science, William D. Garvey (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1979), pp. 127-47.

PROBLEMS OF CONCEPTUAL ACCESS TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE

Problem	Procedure
Differences in concepts and terminology between disciplines	Consult the general social science encyclopedias and dictionaries. Use the Social Sciences Citation Index to conduct a citation search.
Varying degrees of terminological control within disciplines	Consult the disciplinary encyclopedias and dictionaries. Consult the thesauri developed for recurrent disciplinary bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes. Use the Social Sciences Citation Index to conduct a citation search.
Discrepancies between social science concepts and library-generated indexing terms	Consult the Library of Congress Subject Headings. Consult the Cross-Reference Index: A Subject Heading Guide. Use the Social Sciences Citation Index to conduct a citation or permuterm search.

LITERATURE SEARCH STRATEGY


General social science encyclopedias and dictionaries
Disciplinary and crossdisciplinary encyclopedias and dictionaries
Scholarly handbooks
Social Sciences Citation Index
Research reviews
Sources of social data: newspapers, govt. pubs., laws, & social statistics
Recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes

Keep a record of the title and dates of each publication searched and the terms used in searching it.

PART II

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTRODUCTION

In order to emphasize the parallel bibliographic structures of the social science disciplines and thereby facilitate interdisciplinary literature searching, the following bibliographic sources have been grouped initially by type rather than by discipline. In addition, general social science sources and sources for selected topical crossdisciplinary fields have been included when they are known to this writer. Many of the latter are what Freides (1973, p. 162) terms "mission-oriented" bibliographies "built around areas of practical social concern or action, rather than the traditional academic divisions." Although interdisciplinary research encompasses women's studies, area studies, ethnic studies, and other broad approaches as well as many crossdisciplinary topics such as Marxism and sociobiology, for the purposes of this thesis it has been feasible to present bibliographic sources for only a sample of topical crossdisciplinary fields.

The importance of interdisciplinary research has been stressed by a number of authors. Dean D. E. McHenry (1977), Chancellor Emeritus of the University of California, Santa Cruz, pointed out that while departments "may prove efficient for teaching their particular subject

matter," they are "less than effective for helping students learning about overarching crossdisciplinary relationships" and "neglect the major issues of human life, none of which lies in one discipline." Social psychologist Muzafer Sherif (1979, p. 220) emphasized the importance of recognizing "that the ethnocentrism of disciplinary commitments erects blinders to one's vision." He stressed the need to give "high priority to efforts to validate generalizations across disciplines [p. 204]." Kockelmans (1979, p. 134) related the awareness of a number of scholars that "each scientist and specialist finds himself confronted with the problem of learning where, what, and how to borrow from other disciplines." Similarly, Werking (1978, p. 46) noted the importance of "acquainting individuals with . . . literature from other disciplines that would provide valuable and different perspectives on one's work."

The publications included have been selected as bibliographic sources likely to be useful to upper division undergraduates and graduate students working toward the master's degree in the Social Science (Interdisciplinary Studies) Program.

The following chapters present cumulating sources, recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes, and sources of social data. The cumulating sources--subject encyclopedias and dictionaries, scholarly handbooks, and

research reviews--convey authoritative subject information and references; the recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes usually convey unevaluated references and sometimes include descriptive subject information; and the sources of social data provide access to newspaper articles, government publications, laws, and social statistics. The annotations provided are based on this writer's review of the publications supplemented at times by information from basic sources.[1] The annotations are oriented to the subject searcher and do not necessarily give a complete overview of the content of a work, e.g., the inclusion of biographical articles or of indexes other than subject indexes.

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[1]Eugene P. Sheehy, Guide to Reference Books (9th ed.; Chicago: American Library Association, 1976) and its Supplement (Chicago: American Library Association, 1980); Thelma Freides, Literature and Bibliography of the Social Sciences (Los Angeles: Melville, 1973); Reference Services Review; and Serials Review.

Chapter 4

CUMULATING PUBLICATIONS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The types of publications presented in this chapter are subject encyclopedias and dictionaries, scholarly handbooks, and research reviews. Although textbooks are also valuable cumulating sources, they are not included here because they may not be available in academic libraries. The publications listed below can help the searcher define his or her topic and provide an authoritative overview of it together with expertly selected references to additional relevant publications.

Subject Encyclopedias and Dictionaries

Scholarly encyclopedias provide, in the words of Freides (1973, pp. 97, 124), "the most comprehensive and generalized statements of 'what is known' produced by the scholarly system. . . . [They] will generally summarize current knowledge as well as the background and developmental history of a subject." A specialized dictionary of a discipline is, according to Freides (1973, pp. 102-103), "a highly compressed account of its cumulated knowledge. . . . [It provides] albeit in very compressed form, an overview of the concepts and areas of

investigation in a discipline." A selected list of scholarly encyclopedias and specialized dictionaries follows.

General Social Science

Dictionary of the History of Ideas: Studies of Selected Pivotal Ideas, ed. Philip P. Wiener. New York: Scribner's, 1973-74. 4v. and index.

Provides lengthy articles on topics in intellectual history, including many relevant to the social sciences. Emphasizes interdisciplinary relationships in its articles tracing the diffusion of ideas across disciplines and in its extensive use of cross-references to articles covering ideas important in more than one intellectual domain. Includes bibliographies and a comprehensive index volume.

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, ed. E. R. A. Seligman. New York: Macmillan, 1930-35. 15v.

Provides an account of the concepts and state of knowledge in the social science disciplines at the time of publication. Includes bibliography and index.

Gould, Julius, and William L. Kolb, eds. A Dictionary of the Social Sciences. New York: Free Press, 1964.

Presents "meaning or meanings" of terms "as used in one or more of the social sciences." Prepared especially for students of any one discipline seeking information on the use of terms and concepts in related disciplines.

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, ed. David L. Sills. New York: Macmillan and Free Press, 1968. 17v.

Discusses the concepts, theories, and methods of the social science disciplines. Topics with subject matter common to more than one discipline are covered by articles written by specialists from the relevant disciplines. The set includes bibliographies, cross-references, and a detailed subject index.

Disciplinary

Anthropology

Encyclopedia of Anthropology, ed. David E. Hunter and Phillip Whitten. New York: Harper & Row, 1976.
Provides articles ranging from twenty-five to three thousand words on terminology, concepts, and theories. Contributors include scholars from such related fields as sociology and psychology. Includes many brief bibliographies and numerous cross-references.

Economics

Encyclopedia of American Economic History: Studies of the Principal Movements and Ideas, ed. Glenn Porter. New York: Scribner, 1980. 3v.
Essays by scholars grouped into five parts: the historiography of American economic history; the chronology of American economic history; the framework of American economic growth; the institutional framework; and the social framework. A bibliography, usually briefly annotated, is included with each essay. Index, including subjects, in volume three.

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics: A Handbook of Terms and Organizations, ed. Douglas Greenwald. 2d ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973.
Part One, Terms, provides substantial definitions and, often, references to publications where additional information can be obtained. Many charts. Part Two, Organizations, includes the purpose, brief history, and selected publications of each organization.

Geography

British Association for the Advancement of Science. Research Committee. A Glossary of Geographical Terms, ed. L. Dudley Stamp. 2d ed. London: Longmans, 1966.
Includes terms from social and economic as well as from physical geography.

History

Cambridge Ancient History. 3d ed. London: Cambridge University Press, 1970- . (In progress)
Covers history from Egypt to the fall of Rome. Each chapter is written by a specialist. Bibliographies.

Cambridge Mediaeval History. 2d ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1966- . (In progress)
A basic history prepared by experts. Bibliographies.

Dictionary of American History. Rev. ed. New York: Scribner's, 1976. 8v.
Outstanding encyclopedia of American history containing authoritative, signed articles varying in length from a paragraph to several pages. Includes bibliographies and a comprehensive index.

New Cambridge Modern History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1957-79. 14v.
Covers economic, social, and cultural as well as political history from the Renaissance through World War II. For bibliographies see the separate volume listed below. Indexes.

Roach, John Peter Charles, ed. A Bibliography of Modern History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968.
Selective bibliographies with many annotations. Most of the works included were published prior to 1961.

Political Science

Plano, Jack C., and Milton Greenberg. The American Political Dictionary. 5th ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979.
Defines terms and discusses their significance. Terms are arranged in eighteen topical chapters such as "Civil Liberties and Civil Rights" and followed by important agencies, cases, and statutes relevant to the chapter topic. Index.

Psychology

International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis, and Neurology, ed. Benjamin B. Wolman. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold (published for Aesculapius Pubs.), 1977. 12v.
Extensive subject coverage in authoritative, signed articles that include bibliographies. Subject and name indexes.

Wolman, Benjamin B., comp. and ed. Dictionary of Behavioral Science. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1974.
Defines terms in psychology, psychotherapy, psychiatry, and related areas of biology.

Social Work

Encyclopedia of Social Work, ed. John B. Turner. 17th issue. Washington: National Association of Social Workers, 1977. 2v.
Contains articles on all aspects of social work and related topics from such fields as sociology, anthropology, and urban and regional planning. References. Index.

Sociology

Encyclopedia of Sociology, ed. Peter J. O'Connell. Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin Publishing Group, 1974.
Articles ranging from 25 to 2,500 words cover the language and theories of sociology, social institutions, and concepts and research findings in the related social sciences. Classified popular bibliography.

Selected Topical Crossdisciplinary Fields

Criminal Justice

Rush, George Eugene. Dictionary of Criminal Justice. Boston: Holbrook Pr., 1977.
"Covers terms, cases, names, and places in the areas of law enforcement, courts, probation, parole, and corrections."--Sheehy.

International Relations

Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy: Studies of the Principal Movements and Ideas, ed. Alexander DeConde. New York: Scribner, 1978. 3v.
Essays by scholars on concepts, themes, theories, and doctrines in American foreign policy. A briefly annotated, selected bibliography is included with each essay. Subject index.

Plano, Jack C., and Roy Olton. The International Relations Dictionary. 2d ed. Kalamazoo: New Issues Press, Western Michigan University, 1979.
Defines terms and discusses their significance. Terms are grouped in twelve topical chapters such as "National Political Systems." Extensive cross-references and comprehensive index.

Labor Studies

Roberts, Harold Selig. Roberts' Dictionary of Industrial Relations. Rev. ed. Washington: Bureau of National Affairs, 1971.
Explains terms and phrases used in labor-management relations, summarizes important cases, and provides brief information on international unions.

Urban Studies

Encyclopedia of Urban Planning, ed. Arnold Whittick. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974.
Contains topical articles by specialists and includes information on planning in forty-eight countries. Some articles include short bibliographies.

Scholarly Handbooks

The scholarly handbook is a synthesizing work of major importance in the social sciences. Typically an edited work containing chapters written by subject authorities, the handbook has as its focus, according to Freides (1973), "the current substantive content of an area of research [p. 77]." The three key elements present in handbook chapters--"explanation of major concepts, summary of supporting data, and citation of the pertinent literature [p. 78]"--make handbooks an invaluable resource for the literature searcher.

The scholarly handbooks listed below have been selected for their recency (publication in 1975 or later) and general interest. Many of them are included in the Supplement to the ninth edition of Sheehy's Guide to Reference Books. Handbooks published earlier are listed in the Guide and in White (1973).

General Social Science

Miller, Delbert C. Handbook of Research Design and Social Measurement. 3d ed. New York: David McKay, 1977.
Covers research design and sampling, research methods and techniques of data collection, statistical analysis, sociometric scales and indexes, and research funding and reporting. Includes bibliographies and index of proper names.

Disciplinary

Anthropology

Handbook of North American Indians. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978- . (In progress)
Volume 8, California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, volume 9, Southwest, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, and volume 15, Northeast, edited by B.G. Trigger, are the first of a projected series of twenty volumes. The signed articles are prepared by experts. Each volume includes a bibliography and index.

Political Science

Greenstein, Fred I., and Nelson W. Polsby. Handbook of Political Science. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1975. 9v.
Chapters are written by scholars and contain many references. The first eight volumes cover the scope and theory of political science, micropolitical theory, macropolitical theory, nongovernmental politics, governmental institutions and processes, policies and policymaking, strategies of inquiry, and international politics. The ninth volume is the cumulative index.

Psychology

Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1980- . (In progress)
This six-volume set "summarizes all reliable cross-cultural knowledge."--Intro. Volumes cover perspectives, methodology, basic processes, developmental

psychology (in press), social psychology, and psychopathology. Chapter references. Name and subject indexes in each volume.

Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, ed. Marvin D. Dunnette. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1976.
Chapters by subject authorities cover concepts, theories, and methodology in industrial and organizational psychology. Includes references and subject index.

Sociology

Handbook of Contemporary Developments in World Sociology, eds. Raj P. Mohan, and Don Martindale. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1975.
Provides scholarly analyses of the state of sociology in countries around the world.

Selected Topical Crossdisciplinary Fields

Gerontology

Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences, eds. Robert H. Binstock, and Ethel Shanas. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1976.
Chapters, written by authorities, are grouped into five parts: social aspects of aging; aging and social structure; aging and social systems; aging and interpersonal behavior; and aging and social intervention. References, author and subject indexes.

Handbook of the Biology of Aging, eds. Caleb E. Finch, and Leonard Hayflick. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977.
Chapters by experts on the biological aspects of aging. References, author and subject indexes.

Handbook of the Psychology of Aging, eds. James E. Birren, and K. Warner Schaie. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977.
Chapters, by authorities, are grouped into four parts: background; biological basis of aging and behavior; environmental and health influences on aging and behavior; and behavioral processes. References, author and subject indexes.

International Handbook on Aging; Contemporary Developments and Research, ed. Erdman Palmore. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1980.

Authorities in twenty-eight countries discuss the role, status, and problems of the aged in their countries, programs designed to assist them, and the development of and current research in gerontology in their countries.

Labor Studies

Handbook of Work, Organization, and Society, ed. Robert Dubin. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1976.

Chapters, written by scholars, are grouped into eight parts: work and leisure; work and the individual; working behavior; work organizations; executives and managers; work and society; work in different social systems; and postindustrialism. References, name and subject indexes.

Research Reviews

Research reviews, according to Garvey and Griffith (1979, pp. 141-42),

> synthesize and evaluate recent progress in an area. Good reviews are explicit accounts of what the vast majority of experienced scientists in a field consider to be the acceptable facts and the significant relationships among these facts. . . . Reviews are an essential part of the continuous reassessment of the current stage of scientific knowledge in a field.

In its report on communication in the behavioral sciences, the National Research Council (1967, p. 13) noted that future studies of information uses and needs would undoubtedly reveal new services that would improve information systems. Two years later the Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication (1969), in its comprehensive report on scientific and technical

communication, described one such needed service when it concluded that given the rapid growth of knowledge "the functions performed by critical reviews and compilations--digesting, consolidating, simplifying, and repackaging for specific categories of users--are essential if information is to be used effectively [p. 40]." The Committee discussed three types of reviews--the periodic type, which emphasizes current findings and is largely nonevaluative, the occasional review, which is more selective and critical, and the analytical or constructive review, which deals with concepts or theories as well as findings and is usually book length [p. 184].

The importance of research reviews was also emphasized by the INFROSS project (Line, 1971, p. 431), which found that one of the major deficiencies in the formal information system for social science researchers was the general lack of review articles. The INFROSS finding supported the earlier finding of the American Psychological Association (APA) (1963, p. 217) that the Psychological Bulletin, the APA journal devoted entirely to review articles, received the second highest level of regular use after the American Psychologist, the APA's professional journal.

Why has there been a shortage of review articles? Factors retarding the preparation of more research reviews have included the difficulty of the work and the lack of

recognition accorded it. As the Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication (1969, p. 181) reported,

> the selection of material to be included, its assimilation and interpretation (and evaluation if the review is a critical one), and finally its organization into a meaningful and useful article are time-consuming and arduous tasks. . . . [Nevertheless,] lack of recognition, low prestige, and insufficient remuneration are the lot of the review author in virtually all disciplines.

On this point an author of a chapter in the Annual Review of Psychology reported (American Psychological Association, 1963, p. 34) that

> digesting the material so that it could be presented on some conceptual basis was plain torture; I spent over 200 hours on that job all told. I wonder if 200 people spent even one hour reading it.

Another chapter author commented:

> The Annual Review invitation is a miserable job to do. The rewards are 50 reprints, and some intangibles. The selection, however, is a suggestion by the Board of Editors (representing the scientific public) that one should know and be interested in a certain area of our science [p. 34].

In summary, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication (1969, p. 60) concluded that "a different balance must be struck between the allocation of time for original research and the time spent searching, assimilating, reviewing, and consolidating the literature."

The publications listed below are sources of review articles.

Disciplinary

Anthropology

Annual Review of Anthropology. v. 1- , 1972- . Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews Inc., 1972- . Annual.
Periodic reviews of topics of current interest. Includes subject and author indexes and cumulative indexes of chapter titles and contributing authors for latest five years. It succeeds the Biennial Review of Anthropology, 1959-71.

Current Anthropology, a World Journal of the Sciences of Man. v. 1- , 1960- . Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Six per year.
Each issue contains comprehensive review articles followed by comments by critics and rejoinders by the authors.

Economics

Journal of Economic Literature. v. 1- , 1963- . Nashville: American Economic Association. Quarterly.
Each issue contains reviews of the literature on several economic topics.

Geography

Progress in Human Geography; International Reviews of Current Research. v. 1- , 1977- . London: Arnold. Quarterly. Supersedes in part Progress in Geography, v. 1-9, 1969-76.
Reviews of topics under current research. Annual alphabetical list of contents and author index.

History

American Historical Association. AHA Pamphlets. Washington: American Historical Association, 1971- .
Reviews of research on, and contemporary analysis of, historical topics.

Psychology

Annual Review of Psychology. v. 1- , 1950- . Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews, Inc., 1950- . Annual.
Periodic reviews of topics in psychology. Includes subject and author indexes and cumulative indexes of chapter titles and contributing authors for latest five years.

Psychological Bulletin. v. 1- , 1904- . Washington: American Psychological Association. Bimonthly.
Journal devoted exclusively to review articles on psychological topics.

Sociology

Annual Review of Sociology. v. 1- , 1975- . Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews, Inc., 1975- .
Periodic reviews of the literature on sociological topics. Can be valuable for interdisciplinary topics. Includes cumulative indexes of chapter titles and contributing authors but no subject index.

Current Sociology. v. 1- , 1952- . Paris: UNESCO, 1952- . Quarterly.
Each issue is devoted to a review of the literature and bibliography on a single topic, e.g., nationalism.

Selected Topical Crossdisciplinary Fields

Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice Abstracts. v. 9, no. 1- , March 1977- . Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977- . Quarterly. Supersedes Crime and Delinquency Literature and continues its numbering.
Each issue contains a comprehensive review of a topic in addition to abstracts of current literature.

Urban Studies

Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, 1967- . Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage. Annual.
Interdisciplinary reviews of topics in urban affairs. Each volume focuses on a specific topic, such as urban revitalization. No subject index.

Chapter 5

RECURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The cumulating publications described in chapter four will have provided selective bibliographies or reference lists prepared by the subject authorities who wrote the encyclopedia articles, scholarly handbook chapters, and review articles. While these lists of publications are especially valuable guides to further reading because of their selection by subject experts, they may need to be supplemented or updated by additional or more recently published listings of relevant publications. The bibliographic tools (bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes) described in this chapter, which function to provide a relatively comprehensive record of all published social science literature, can be consulted to identify the additional publications. Of course, as Freides (1973, p. 262) notes,

> In general, the demands on the reader's prior knowledge increase as he moves from the "substantive" communication vehicles, emphasizing content, to the "bibliographic tools," emphasizing identification.

The bibliographic tools included in this chapter are all currently published on a periodic basis. Two other types of bibliographic tools--retrospective

bibliographies and guides to the literature--also merit mention here. Retrospective bibliographies are generally, according to Freides (1973, chap. 9), either research-oriented or didactic in nature. The research-oriented bibliography brings together publications on a theme of interest to the bibliographer for the purpose of stimulating further research; the didactic bibliography brings together publications selected by the bibliographer from the mass of available materials as the most appropriate for introducing a reader to a topic. Three didactic bibliographies covering the social sciences as a whole are A Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences, revised edition, edited by Bert F. Hoselitz (New York: The Free Press, 1970), the annotated bibliographies in part two of College on Your Own by Gail T. Parker and Gene R. Hawes (New York: Bantam Books, 1978), and the very brief annotated bibliographies following the chapters in A Citizen's Guide to the Social Sciences by Bernard Mausner (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1979). White (1973) also includes a didactic bibliography of the social science literature as noted below. Although retrospective bibliographies generally become obsolete relatively quickly, they may be valuable aids for the literature searcher. Recently published ones can be identified in the Supplement (Chicago: American Library Association, 1980) to Eugene P. Sheehy's Guide to Reference Books, ninth edition (Chicago: American Library

Association, 1976) and through the Bibliographic Index, which is described in this chapter.

Another type of bibliographic tool--the guide to the literature of a subject--may also be of assistance to the literature searcher. According to Freides (1973, chap. 10), the guide to the literature focuses on the information system of a discipline, usually informing the reader of the cumulating sources and bibliographic tools available in the field. It may include retrospective bibliographies of original works as well. For example, White (1973) includes basic original works as well as reference works for each of the social science disciplines. Guides to the literature can be identified in White (1973) and in the works by Sheehy mentioned above.

The recurrent bibliographic tools listed in the following pages are arranged in three groups--general social science, disciplinary, and selected topical cross-disciplinary fields. If a search topic is a crossdisciplinary one for which a crossdisciplinary bibliographic tool exists, the searcher will probably want to go directly to it. Otherwise, general social science and disciplinary sources selected for their relevancy to the search topic will be the appropriate sources. It is important to note that bibliographic tools are rarely comprehensive in their coverage of potentially relevant publications. Many, for example, index journal articles

but not books or government publications. Further, among those indexing journal articles, the number of journals included varies greatly, and some tools include only English-language journals while others include foreign-language journals as well. The annotations provide information on the type and number of publications indexed by each tool. In addition, to aid the searcher in gaining conceptual access to the literature through the bibliographic tools, the annotations include citations to printed thesauri when they exist (Knapp, 1979).

A number of the printed abstracts and indexes have equivalent computer-readable data bases, which are noted in the annotations (Knapp, 1979). Knapp (1979, pp. 23-24) has specified the types of subject searches that are most suitable for online searching as well as the limitations of online systems. She states that online searches are appropriate when two or more subjects must interact, when search topics are "narrower or broader than the level of specificity of indexing terms," when it is desirable to search secondary descriptors that do not appear in the printed indexes, and when subjects are so new that descriptors for them have not yet appeared in controlled vocabularies developed for the data bases. The last point is an important one for conceptual access to the literature because it reflects the fact that natural-language phrases appearing in the titles or abstracts of

indexed publications can be searched by computer. The use of search terms from controlled vocabularies, while often desirable for consistency of subject retrieval, is, therefore, only one of the possible approaches to subject searching. Limitations of online systems noted by Knapp are "the time period covered, with most data bases beginning in the late 1960's or early 1970's," duplication of citations if more than one data base is searched in order to retrieve all relevant literature, and the cost of online searches.

A number of academic and public libraries provide computer searches of data bases for a fee using the data bases provided by one or more vendors of online search services. The three vendors specified in the following annotations of bibliographic tools are Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) in New York, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company (Lockheed) in Palo Alto, California, and System Development Corporation (SDC) in Santa Monica, California. For a comprehensive listing of worldwide data bases, see Williams (1979). For a listing of data bases available through Lockheed Information Systems, see Dialog Information Retrieval Service (1980).

General Social Science Bibliographic Tools

Bibliographic Index, 1937- . New York: Wilson, 1938- . Three issues per year; third issue is annual cumulation.

A subject index to bibliographies in books, some 2,500 periodicals, and pamphlets published in the Germanic and Romance languages. Includes both retrospective and recurrent bibliographies that have fifty or more citations, whether published separately or as parts of other works. Valuable for identifying current writings containing the subject bibliographies as well as the bibliographies themselves.

Subject Guide to Books in Print, 1957- . New York: Bowker, 1957- . Annual.

Lists most American books in print by Library of Congress subject headings. Supplemented by Subject Guide to Forthcoming Books, which appears bimonthly. Provides a broader selection of current titles than that available in the collections of many academic libraries.

Library card catalogs

These are bibliographies of books located in a specific library or libraries. Two printed catalogs of very extensive library collections are A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences (London: Mansell, 1931 to date) and the U.S. Library of Congress Subject Catalog: A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards (Washington, 1950 to date). A London Bibliography includes pamphlets and documents as well as books, all published worldwide. These two printed catalogs and most academic libraries use Library of Congress subject headings. The headings assigned to each book appear at the bottom of its catalog cards; thus, if a useful book is found, the same subject headings can be checked to locate other potentially relevant books.

Drawbacks to the use of library card catalogs include the lack of expert subject guidance that one receives from the cumulating sources described in chapter four, the lack of detailed indexing of the subject content of the books, and the collection limitations that may be imposed by library acquisition policies and budgets. In addition, as illustrated in chapter two, the Library of Congress subject headings used may not correspond to social science terminology.

On the other hand, if the searcher will try to translate his or her terminology into the Library of Congress (L.C.) terminology, the L.C. headings found to be relevant can be used in checking not only library card catalogs but also the Subject Guide to Books in Print and several periodical indexes described below. The searcher's terminology can best be translated into Library of Congress terminology by using the Library of Congress Subject Headings, ninth edition (Washington: Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, 1980) and its supplements. This vocabulary guide is generally placed adjacent to the card catalog in academic libraries. Its extensive cross-references from terminology not used to subject headings that are used and from headings used to related or subordinate headings make it an invaluable source to consult before referring to bibliographic tools that use L.C. subject headings.

Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI). Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1938- . v. 1- . Monthly.

Provides abstracts of doctoral dissertations submitted to the publisher by cooperating universities. Probably most useful to doctoral students willing to borrow dissertations through interlibrary loan or purchase them from University Microfilms. Currently has keyword from title subject indexing. The Comprehensive Dissertation Index, which indexes by key words and authors the dissertations abstracted in DAI and many others not included in that set, is computer searchable through BRS, Lockheed, and SDC.

Social Sciences Index. v.1, no. 1- , June 1974- . New York: Wilson, 1974- . Quarterly with annual cumulations.

Indexes, by subject and author, over 260 national and international social science serials including scholarly journals and society proceedings. Uses Library of Congress subject headings with additions and modifications. For earlier coverage see Social Sciences and Humanities Index, 1965-1974, and International Index, 1907-1965.

Humanities Index. v. 1, no. 1- , June 1974- . New York: Wilson, 1974- . Quarterly with annual cumulations.

Indexes, by subject and author, over 250 periodicals including a number on subjects overlapping with the social sciences: history; area studies; political criticism; archaeology, and folklore. Subject overlapping also occurs between the Social Sciences Index and Humanities Index because of the diversity of subject coverage within the individual journals indexed by each publication. Consequently, it is advisable

to check both indexes. Uses Library of Congress subject headings with additions and modifications. For earlier coverage see the Social Sciences and Humanities Index, 1965-1974, and the International Index, 1907-1965.

General Science Index. v. 1- , July 1978- . New York: Wilson, 1978- . Monthly (except June and December) with quarterly and annual cumulations.

Indexes by subject almost ninety English-language science periodicals. Includes several titles in psychology although this subject is much more extensively covered in the Social Sciences Index.

Social Sciences Citation Index, 1972- . Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1973- . Three issues per year; third is annual cumulation.

Indexes over 1,500 journals completely and another 2,400 journals, including many from the natural and biomedical sciences, selectively for social science articles. Journals are published worldwide.

Provides through its Citation Index a method of subject literature retrieval that avoids the problems of disciplinary and library-generated indexing terminology. A publication that has been found valuable leads the searcher to subsequently published and presumably related journal articles that have cited it. Citing authors establish this relationship, which is not dependent on the knowledge and skills of subject indexers.

The Social Science Citation Index also provides, through its Permuterm Subject Index, an approach to journal articles through key words from titles. This can be an especially valuable approach when the searcher is interested in a new topic labeled by new terms not yet appearing in the controlled vocabularies of other indexes.

The Social Sciences Citation Index is excellent for interdisciplinary searches because of its coverage of a large number of broadly based social science journals and its provisions for subject searching without reference to terminology. Computer searchable through BRS and Lockheed.

Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin. (PAIS). New York: Public Affairs Information Service, v. 1, 1915- . Two issues per month with quarterly and annual cumulations.

Indexes, by subject, English-language books, pamphlets, government publications, reports of public and private agencies, and about 1,400 periodicals, all published worldwide. Subject coverage is of social and economic conditions, public administration, and

international relations with emphasis on public policy bearing on these topics. Especially valuable for its selectivity based on the quality of publications and for its inclusion of Congressional hearings and committee prints and state and municipal documents--materials that can be valuable sources of social data. For past coverage see the Cumulative Subject Index to the P.A.I.S. Annual Bulletins 1915-1974.

The PAIS Foreign Language Index covers the same types of materials on the same topics in French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish publications. Both indexes are computer searchable through BRS and Lockheed.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900- . New York: Wilson, 1905- . v. 1- . Semimonthly except for monthly issues in February, July, and August. Quarterly and annual cumulations.

Indexes, by subject and author, about 180 American periodicals. In contrast to the Social Sciences Index and Humanities Index, which index scholarly journals, the Readers' Guide indexes magazines addressed to the general public. Its coverage includes news magazines and magazines of political commentary.

Magazine Index, 1976- . Menlo Park, Calif.: The Magazine Index, Information Access Corp., 1978- . Monthly, issues to be cumulated each month for the latest five years. Published on microfilm.

Indexes over 370 popular American magazines including all that are indexed in the Readers' Guide. Uses Library of Congress subject headings supplemented by natural-language terms when needed, e.g., CB Radio. Computer searchable through Lockheed.

Disciplinary Bibliographic Tools

The titles listed for each discipline are arranged in the order of estimated usefulness to a literature searcher seeking recent publications to supplement those identified through the cumulating sources described in chapter four.

Anthropology

Abstracts in Anthropology. v. 1- , Feb. 1970- . Farmingdale, New York: Baywood, 1970- . Quarterly.

Abstracts of books and articles from approximately 150 periodicals published worldwide arranged according to the subdivisions of anthropology. Subject and author indexes in each issue.

Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays. v. 1- , winter 1979- . Pleasantville, New York: Redgrave, 1979- . Quarterly.

Lists anthropological articles in over 900 serials, colloquia, Festschriften, symposia, and collections of readings published worldwide arranged according to the subdivisions of anthropology. Although it includes several indexes, e.g., of ethnic and linguistic groups, its lack of a subject index reduces its usefulness.

International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology. v. 1- , 1955- . London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1958- . Annual.

Classified list of books and articles from over 900 periodicals published worldwide with subject and author indexes. Delayed publication: 1975 volume published in 1978.

Economics

Business Periodicals Index. v. 1- , 1958- . New York: Wilson, 1958- . Monthly except August with annual cumulations.

Indexes by subject or name of company about 270 English-language periodicals on business-related topics including economics and industrial relations.

The Business Index, Jan. 1979- . v. 1- , 1980- . Menlo Park, Calif.: Information Access Corporation, 1980- . Monthly cumulated issues. Published on microfilm.

Indexes over 325 business periodicals, the Wall Street Journal, Barron's, and business books and reports. Also indexes the New York Times and over 1,100 general and legal periodicals selectively. Some entries include abstracts. Uses Library of Congress subject headings with some augmentation.

The Journal of Economic Literature. v. 1, 1963- . Nashville, Tennessee: American Economic Association, 1963- . Quarterly. V. 1-6, 1963-68, published as Journal of Economic Abstracts.

Each issue contains a classified, annotated list of new books, a classified list of articles in current periodicals, and a classified list of abstracts of selected articles. No index by subject terms, however.

Key to Economic Science. v. 23- , Jan. 1, 1976- . The Hague: Nijhoff, 1976- . Semimonthly. Supersedes Economic Abstracts, v. 1-22, 1953-75.

Classified brief abstracts of books, reports, and journal articles from various countries. Emphasis on economic applications and data. Annual subject and author indexes.

International Bibliography of Economics, 1952- . London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1955- . v. 1- . Annual.

A classified list of books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and government documents published worldwide. Subject and author indexes. Delayed publication: 1977 volume published in 1979.

Index of Economic Articles in Journals and Collective Volumes. v. 1- , 1886/1924- . Homewood, Illinois: R. D. Irwin, 1961- . Annual.

Classified list of articles from approximately 200 journals published worldwide and from conference publications, Festschriften, proceedings, books of readings, and government documents such as hearings. Includes topical guide to the classification schedule and author index in each annual volume. Delayed publication: volume covering 1975 published in 1979.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53) for publications on public policy issues in economics.

Geography

Geo Abstracts, A-G. 1972- . Norwich, England: University of East Anglia, 1972- . Published six times per year with annual cumulations. Supersedes Geographical Abstracts.

Abstracts of books, articles, and government reports issued in seven parts, of which three cover social aspects of geography: C, Economic geography; D, Social and historical geography; and F, Regional and community planning. Sections C and D were published from 1966-71 as parts of Geographical Abstracts.

Section F began publication in 1972 as part of Geo Abstracts. Annual index published in two parts, of which part two covers parts C, D, and F.

Environment Abstracts. v. 1- , Jan. 1971- . New York: Environment Information Center, Inc., 1971- . Monthly except May/June and Nov./Dec.

Classified abstracts of a diversity of publications: periodical articles, conference papers, hearings, monographs, reports, special studies, statistics, books, and films. Each issue of this interdisciplinary publication, which includes social aspects of the environment, contains a subject index, and the cumulative Environment Index is published annually. Computer searchable through Lockheed and SDC.

History

America: History and Life. v. 1, no. 1- , July 1964- . Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press, 1964- .

Classified abstracts of articles from approximately 1,900 serials published worldwide and some books containing separate articles. Includes Canadian history. Subject and author indexes in each of the three issues of article abstracts and citations published each year and annual cumulative indexes. A five-year index covering 1969-73 was published in 1977. A separate American history bibliography of books and dissertations as well as articles is published annually and indexed in the annual indexes. Computer searchable through Lockheed.

Historical Abstracts. v. 1, no. 1- , March 1955- . Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press, 1955- . Quarterly.

Classified abstracts of articles from approximately 2,000 serials published worldwide. Festschriften, proceedings, and other collections of articles are also abstracted. Covers period 1450 to the present excluding United States and Canadian history. Published in two parts: Part A: Modern History Abstracts, 1450-1914 and Part B: Twentieth Century Abstracts, 1914 to the present. Subject and author indexes published with issues one and two each year and cumulative annual index published as issue number four. Computer searchable through Lockheed.

Political Science

ABC Pol Sci; Advance Bibliography of Contents: Political Science and Government. v. 1- , March 1969- . Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1969- . Five issues per year with annual cumulated index.

Contains edited table of contents pages of over 300 periodicals published worldwide together with subject, author, law, and court decision indexes in each issue and the annual cumulated index. Timely.

International Political Science Abstracts. v. 1- , 1951- . Paris: International Political Science Association, 1951- . Bimonthly.

Classified abstracts of articles in over 700 periodicals published worldwide. Abstracts are in English for articles in English and usually in French for articles in other languages. Subject index in each issue and annual cumulated subject index and an author index.

United States Political Science Documents. v. 1- , 1975- . Pittsburgh: Univ. of Pittsburgh, Univ. Center for International Studies, 1976- . Annual.

Abstracts of articles in over 150 American political science journals. Subject and other indexes. For indexing terms see the Political Science Thesaurus: Revised and Expanded (Pittsburgh: Univ. of Pittsburgh, Univ. Center for International Studies, 1979). Computer searchable through Lockheed and SDC.

International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953- . London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1953- . v. 1- . Annual.

Classified list of books, journal articles, and research reports published worldwide. Subject index. If journal articles included in this bibliography have been abstracted in International Political Science Abstracts, the abstract number is given. Delayed publication: 1977 volume published in 1979.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53) for publications on public policy issues relating to political science.

Psychology

Psychological Abstracts, 1927- . Washington: American Psychological Association, 1927- . v. 1- . Monthly.

Classified abstracts of over 950 journals, technical reports, monographs, and books, and citations to abstracts of doctoral dissertations. Often cited as the finest abstracting service in the social sciences. Excellent interdisciplinary source. Brief subject and author indexes in each monthly issue. Cumulative indexes every six months. Cumulative subject index for 1927-60 with supplement for 1961-65 and three-year cumulative indexes thereafter. For indexing terms see the American Psychological Association's Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, second edition (Washington: American Psychological Association, 1977). Computer searchable through BRS, Lockheed, and SDC.

Social Work

Journal of Human Services Abstracts. Rockville, Maryland: Project Share, A Clearinghouse for Improving the Management of Human Services, 1976- . Quarterly.

Abstracts, arranged alphabetically by author, of many types of publications including reports, articles, and dissertations. Includes subject index in each issue and annual cumulative subject index.

Social Work Research & Abstracts. v, 13, no. 2- , summer 1977- . New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1977- . Quarterly. Supersedes Abstracts for Social Workers and continues its numbering.

Abstracts of articles and doctoral dissertations grouped by broad topics with subject and author indexes in each issue and annual cumulative indexes.

Sociology

Sociological Abstracts. v. 1, no. 1- , Nov. 1952- . San Diego, Calif.: Sociological Abstracts, 1952- . Five issues per year plus cumulative index issue.

Classified abstracts of articles from about 1,200 journals and papers presented at sociological society meetings. Excellent interdisciplinary source. Subject and author indexes in each issue and annual

cumulative indexes. A list of indexing terms appears in the Sociolcgical Abstracts User's Reference Manual by Miriam Chall and Diane Wurzel (San Diego, Calif.: Sociological Abstracts, 1977). Computer searchable through Lockheed.

International Bibliography of Sociology, 1951- . London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1952- . v. 1- . Annual.
Classified list of periodical articles and books published worldwide. Subject and author indexes. For indexing terms see Jean Viet's Thesaurus for Information Processing in Sociology (Paris-La Haye: Mouton, 1971). Delayed publication: volume for 1977 published in 1979.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53) for publications on social policy.

Bibliographic Tools for Selected Topical Crossdisciplinary Fields

Criminal Justice

Abstracts on Criminology and Penology. v. 1- , Jan./Feb. 1961- . Deventer, Netherlands: Kluwer P. V. for the Criminologica Foundation, 1961- . Bimonthly. Vols. 1-8, 1961-68, titled Excerpta Criminologica.
Classified abstracts of articles in over 400 journals and books. International coverage. Subject and author indexes in each issue with annual cumulations. Timely.

Criminal Justice Abstracts. v. 9, no. 1- , Mar. 1977- . Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977- . Quarterly. Supersedes Crime and Delinquency Literature, v. 1-8, 1968-'76, and continues its numbering.
Classified abstracts of periodical articles, books, and reports published worldwide. Subject index.

Criminal Justice Periodical Index, 1975- . Ann Arbor: Indexing Services, University Microfilms, 1975- .
Three issues per year; third is annual cumulation.
Provides subject and author indexes to approximately seventy English-language periodicals. Good cross-references. Uses a controlled thesaurus developed from Library of Congress subject headings supplemented by relevant new terminology.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1972- .
This data base, which is computer searchable through Lockheed, indexes over 200 periodicals published worldwide, government publications, research reports, program information, books, dissertations, and other materials. Subject indexed by hierarchical subject terms from the National Criminal Justice Thesaurus.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53) for current publications, especially books and government documents.

Education

Current Index to Journals in Education. v. 1, no. 1/2- , Jan./Feb. 1969- . New York: Macmillan Information, 1969- . Monthly, with semiannual and annual cumulative indexes.
Indexes articles from over 700 periodicals. Entries, arranged according to the ERIC clearinghouse that indexed them, are usually annotated. Subject index uses terms from Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. A "completely revised" edition of the thesaurus published by Oryx Press in 1980 follows the seventh edition published by Macmillan in 1977. Computer searchable through BRS, Lockheed, SDC.

Education Index, Jan. 1929- . New York: Wilson, 1932- . Monthly (except July and Aug.), cumulating throughout the year, with annual bound cumulation.
Indexes by subject and author over 200 periodicals, many fewer than the number covered by Current Index to Journals in Education, but includes proceedings and yearbooks. Helpful cross-references.

Employment Studies

Human Resources Abstracts. v. 10, no. 1- , Mar. 1975- . Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1975- . Quarterly. "Represents a change of title for Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts . . . which ceased with v. 9 (1974)."--Sheehy Supplement.
Classified abstracts of books, articles, pamphlets, government publications, and other materials on human, social, and manpower issues. Includes coverage of education, training, and career development, worklife, employment and unemployment, the labor market and the labor force, manpower policy, and human resources

development. Subject and author indexes in each issue with annual cumulation.

Gerontology

Current Literature on Aging. Washington: National Council on the Aging, 1957- . Quarterly.
Annotated bibliography of journal articles and books arranged by subjects. Annual author and subject indexes.

See also the Journal of Human Services Abstracts (p. 58), Social Work Research & Abstracts (p. 58), and the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53).

International Relations

See the recurrent bibliographic tools for political science (p. 57).

See also Historical Abstracts (p. 56), each part of which contains a section on international relations.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53), which includes many cross-references to related topics.

See also the New York Times Index (p. 63).

Foreign Affairs Bibliography: A Selected and Annotated List of Books on International Relations, 1962-1972. New York: published for the Council on Foreign Relations by R. R. Bowker, 1976.
A classified, briefly annotated bibliography of over one thousand titles covering the period from 1914 on. This bibliography is the fifth in a series of volumes published approximately every ten years since 1933. Author and title indexes. See also the related Foreign Affairs 50-Year Bibliography; New Evaluations of Significant Books on International Relations, 1920-1970, ed. Byron Dexter. New York: Bowker, 1972. It contains classified reviews, each several paragraphs long, with author and title indexes.

Labor Studies

Work Related Abstracts, 1972- . Detroit: Information Coordinators, 1972- . Continues Employment Relations Abstracts, 1958-71.

Categorized abstracts of articles from approximately 250 labor relations journals. Subject guide.

See also Human Resources Abstracts (pp. 60, 61).

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53), especially for data.

Urban Studies

Geo Abstracts, Part F, Regional and Community Planning (pp. 55, 56).

Part F provides abstracts of books, articles, government reports, and other publications on a wide range of topics in planning.

Land Use Planning Abstracts. New York: Environment Information Center, 1974- . Annual.

Classified abstracts of journal articles, conference papers, government hearings, and reports on land and water resources. Includes subject index.

Index to Current Urban Documents. v. 1- , July/Oct. 1972- . Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972- . Quarterly with annual cumulation.

Indexes by city or county and by subject documents of the largest counties and cities in the U.S., its territories, and Canada. Emphasizes documents concerned with public affairs.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53).

See also Human Resources Abstracts (pp. 60, 61).

Chapter 6

SOURCES OF SOCIAL DATA

Although chapter five includes a few bibliographic tools, such as the PAIS Bulletin and the Index to Current Urban Documents, that index government documents or other data sources, most of the publications described in chapters four and five provide access to social science literature, "writings intended to analyze and comment on social life (Freides, 1973, p. 2)." The selected bibliographic sources described in this chapter provide access to four categories of social data, "the written records of the society (Freides, 1973, p. 2)"--newspapers, government documents, laws, and statistics.

Newspapers

Christian Science Monitor. Subject Index of the Christian Science Monitor. v. 1- , Jan. 1960- . Boston, 1960- . Monthly, with semiannual and annual cumulations.

Provides subject access to a newspaper known for its quality, objectivity, and fine international as well as national and regional coverage. The subject index is by broad subject headings in alphabetical sequence.

New York Times Index. v. 1- , 1913- . New York: Times, 1913- . Semimonthly, with quarterly and annual cumulations.

Provides subject access to, and brief synopses of, articles appearing in this outstanding national newspaper. The "Prior Series" to the Index provides coverage of the period 1851-1912.

Wall Street Journal. Index. 1958- . New York: Dow Jones, 1959- . Monthly, with annual cumulations.

Provides subject access to, and summaries of, the articles appearing in this national newspaper covering business and financial news. The index is arranged in two parts--corporate news and general news.

All three of the newspapers are computer searchable since 1979 through the National Newspaper Index, which is available through Lockheed. Library of Congress subject headings are used in this index.

Government Publications

Federal

U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, 1895- . Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895- . Monthly.

Lists publications issued by all branches of the federal government arranged by issuing agency. These publications contain a wealth of social data. Includes monthly and annual cumulative subject indexes which, since July 1976, have used Library of Congress subject headings. A fifteen-volume Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, 1900-1971 has been published by Carrollton Press. The Monthly Catalog is computer searchable through Lockheed.

Congressional Information Service. Index to Publications of the United States Congress. v. 1, no. 1- , Jan. 1970- . Washington, 1970- . Monthly with quarterly index cumulations and final clothbound cumulation in 2 v.

Abstracts and indexes the following Congressional publications: hearings, which often include expert testimony from public and government witnesses; committee prints, which often report research conducted by committee research staffs or the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress; House and Senate Reports, which often summarize findings of hearings or investigations, and which make recommendations to the House or Senate as a whole; and other publications including, in the annual volumes, public laws, for which legislative histories as well as

abstracting and indexing are provided. In the case of hearings, the testimony of each witness as well as the hearing as a whole is abstracted and indexed.

The CIS/Index is an invaluable source for information on social issues, monetary policy, and foreign affairs. Subject indexing is by the controlled vocabulary of the CIS thesaurus. A CIS/Five-Year Cumulative Index, 1970-1974 and a CIS Four-Year Cumulative Index 1975-1978 have been published. The CIS/Index is computer searchable through Lockheed and SDC. Information for this annotation has been taken in part from the thirty-page CIS/Index User Handbook (Washington: Congressional Information Service, Inc., 1977).

State

U.S. Library of Congress. Exchange and Gift Division. Monthly Checklist of State Publications. v. 1- , 1910- . Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910- . Monthly.

Lists publications alphabetically by name of state. Annual subject index.

Local

See Index to Current Urban Documents described on page 62.

See also the PAIS Bulletin (pp. 52, 53) for selected federal publications relating to public affairs and for selected state and local publications, primarily from New York, New Jersey, California, and New York City. Selected publications of intergovernmental organizations are also indexed in the PAIS Bulletin.

Laws

U.S. Laws, Statutes, Etc. United States Code. 1976 ed. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977. 16 v.

Contains the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on Jan. 3, 1977. The laws are arranged under fifty titles (subjects) with many

divisions. Volume 12 includes an index to acts by their popular names; volumes 13-16 comprise the General Index. Supplements are issued annually.

U.S. Laws, Statutes, Etc. United States Statutes at Large Containing the Laws and Concurrent Resolutions Enacted . . . and Reorganization Plans and Proclamations, 1789-1873; 1873- . Boston: Little, 1845-73; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875- . v. 1- .

Includes public laws listed in chronological order by date of passage of the act. Subject and personal-name indexes in each volume. "Slip laws are published separately, as soon as enacted . . . and are superseded upon publication of the Statutes at Large."--Sheehy.

As noted in the annotation for the CIS/Index (pp. 64, 65), abstracting, indexing, and legislative histories of public laws are provided in the annual volumes of the CIS/Index.

About Laws and the Legal System

Index to Legal Periodicals, 1908- . Publ. for the American Association of Law Libraries. New York: Wilson, 1909- . Monthly except September with annual cumulation.

Indexes over 400 legal periodicals published in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand. Also indexes yearbooks, annual institutes, and annual reviews of work in a given field or on a given topic. Indexing is by subject and author.

Current Law Index. v. 1, no. 1- , Jan. 1980- . Menlo Park, Calif.: Information Access Corporation, 1980- . Monthly with quarterly and annual cumulations.

Indexes over 660 law journals. Uses Library of Congress subject headings with some augmentation. The journals indexed in the printed Current Law Index are also included in the more comprehensive, computer searchable Legal Resource Index.

Legal Resource Index, Jan. 1980- . Menlo Park, Calif.: Information Access Corporation, 1980- . Published on microfilm.

Indexes by subject and other access points over 660 law journals and six law newspapers and selectively indexes legal monographs and government publications, general periodicals and national newspapers, and academic journals. Uses Library of Congress subject headings with some augmentation. Computer searchable through Lockheed.

Social Statistics

Compendiums

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1878- . Washington: Government Printing Office, 1879- . v. 1- . Annual.
Presents summary statistics on political, social, and economic topics of national importance. Includes references to sources from which data was taken for inclusion in the Abstract. Subject index. For historical statistics see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970. Bicentennial edition. (Washington: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, for sale by Supt. of Docs., 1975. 2 v.).

Social Indicators 1976; Selected Data on Social Conditions and Trends in the United States. Washington: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and Bureau of the Census, 1977.
Provides data on such topics as population, the family, housing, education and training, and work.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1924/26- . Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927- . Annual since 1967.
Provides information and statistical tables beginning with the earliest reliable and consistent data. Subject index.

Indexes

American Statistics Index; A Comprehensive Guide and Index to the Statistical Publications of the U.S. Government, 1973- . Washington: Congressional Information Service, 1973- . Annual, with monthly supplements.
Abstracts and indexes by subjects and names, as well as other access points, federal statistical publications. The first annual edition contains retrospective coverage back to the early 1960's. Computer searchable through Lockheed and SDC.

Statistical Reference Index; A Selective Guide to American Statistical Publications from Sources Other Than the U.S. Government, 1980- . Washington: Congressional Information Service, 1980- . Monthly with annual cumulations.

Abstracts and indexes by subjects and names, as well as other access points, statistical publications from trade, professional, and other nonprofit associations and institutes, business organizations, commercial publishers, independent research centers, state government agencies, and university research centers.

PART III

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

This thesis has dealt with problems of conceptual and bibliographic access to social science research materials. Part I has considered conceptual access and search strategies. It has traced the flow of social science information from original reports of research or theory through citation of these publications in recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes, to referencing of the publications in the cumulating sources in which social science information is assimilated into the body of social science knowledge. It has discussed problems of conceptual access to the social science literature that arise because of differences in concepts and terminology between disciplines, varying degrees of terminological control within disciplines, and discrepancies between social science concepts and library-generated indexing terms. It has presented a literature search strategy that takes into account the flow of social science information and problems of conceptual access to the literature. It has described the strategy as beginning with a basic search of cumulating sources that will provide the searcher with an overview of his or her topic and a basic bibliography based on the subject knowledge of authorities. It has then presented alternative sources that can be used in

updating or supplementing the basic search and considerations involved in selecting between the alternatives.

Part II of the thesis has provided an annotated bibliography of selected bibliographic sources in the social sciences in the order in which they would logically be searched. Cumulating sources--subject encyclopedias and dictionaries, scholarly handbooks, and research reviews--have been presented first. Recurrent bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes have been presented next, followed by sources of social data. General social science and disciplinary sources and sources for selected topical crossdisciplinary fields have been presented for most types of publications. In order to facilitate conceptual access to social science literature and data, references to available thesauri and equivalent computer-readable data bases have been included in the annotations for recurrent bibliographic tools and sources of social data. A sample literature search has been appended.

This thesis should assist both professionals and students who are conducting social science research to obtain conceptual and bibliographic access to the social science literature in a systematic way.

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Williams, Martha E., ed. Computer-Readable Data Bases: A Directory and Data Sourcebook. 1979 ed. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE LITERATURE SEARCH ON SOCIOBIOLOGY

A sample literature search on the crossdisciplinary topic of sociobiology is illustrated on the following pages. It is a working bibliography with references often recorded as they appear in the sources searched.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

Dates: 1968

Terms: sociobiology

References:

This term does not appear in the index volume.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology

Dates: 1971

Terms: sociobiology (checked index)

References:

In the article titled "Vertebrate Social Organization" the following book appears in the bibliography:

Wilson, E. O. Sociobiology: The New Synthesis. Cambridge: Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1975.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Annual Review of Anthropology

Dates: V.5, 1976

Terms: sociobiology (checked in subject index)

References:

V.5, 1976:

In the section titled Biodemographic Aspects of Human Social Behavior (pp. 367-370) of the review chapter titled "Demographic Theory," Kenneth Weiss discusses sociobiological theory and refers to the following publications:

Wilson, E. O. Sociobiology. Harvard Univ. Press, 1975--"landmark book"

Alexander, R. D. "The Search for an Evolutionary Philosophy of Man." Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, 84 (1972), 99-120.

Alexander, R. D. "The Evolution of Social Behavior." Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst., 5 (1974), 325-83.

Alexander, R. D. "The Search for a General Theory of Behavior." Behav. Sci., 20 (1975), 77-100.

Etkin, W. Social Behavior from Fish to Man. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1967.

Trivers, R. L. "The Evolution of Reciprocal Altruism." Q. Rev. Biol., 46 (1971), 35-57.

Weiss also refers the reader to BioScience, 1976, 3: 182-90 for a thorough debate on whether or not sociobiological theory as defined by Wilson and Alexander "when applied to contemporary human society is an apology for the status quo regarding social differentiation. . . ."

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Annual Review of Anthropology

Dates: v.5, 1976 through v.8, 1979

Terms: sociobiology (checked in subject index in each volume)

References:

V.5, 1976 cont.:

In the section titled Sociobiology (pp. 277-282) of the review chapter titled "Human Ethology," Robin Fox and Usher Fleising cite a number of publications. The following have been selected for listing here because of their apparent importance based on the citing of the same publications or authors in other cumulating sources.

Wilson, E. O. Sociobiology. Harvard Univ. Pr., 1975.

Trivers, R. L. "The Evolution of Reciprocal Altruism." Q. Rev. Biol., 46 (1971), 35-57.

Trivers, R. L. "Parental Investment and Sexual Selection." In Sexual Selection and the Descent of Man, 1871-1971, ed. B. Campbell, 136-79. Chicago: Aldine, 1972.

Trivers, R. L. "Parent-offspring conflict." Am. Zool., 14 (1974), 249-64.

Alexander, R. D. "The Evolution of Social Behavior." Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 5 (1974), 325-83.

Alexander, R. D. "The Search for a General Theory of Behavior." Behav. Sci., 20 (1975), 77-100.

V.6, 1977 - no index entry for sociobiology

V.7, 1978 - no index entry for sociobiology

V.8, 1979 - no index entry for sociobiology

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Annual Review of Psychology

Dates: V.27, 1976 through V.30, 1979

Terms: sociobiology (checked index in each volume)

References:

V.27, 1976:

In review chapter titled "Ethology and Comparative Psychology" the following is cited:

Wilson, E. O. "The Prospects for a Unified Sociobiology." American Scientist, 59 (1971), 400-3.

V.28, 1977 - no index entry for sociobiology

V.29, 1978:

In the section titled How Important Is Biology and How Is Biology Important? (pp. 565-67) in the review chapter titled "Personality" the following are cited:

Campbell, D. T. "On the Conflicts between Biological and Social Evolution and between Psychology and Moral Tradition." American Psychologist, 30 (1975), 1103-26.

Wispe, L. G., and J. N. Thompson, Jr., eds. "The War between the Words: Biological versus Social Evolution and Some Related Issues." American Psychologist, 31 (1976), 341-84.

Wilson, E. O. Sociobiology. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1975.

Dawkins, R. The Selfish Gene. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1976.

V.30, 1979 - no index entry for sociobiology

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Annual Review of Sociology

Dates: V.1-5, 1975-79

Terms: no subject index. Reviewed classified list of chapter titles for vols. 1-5 (in v.5). Found "Physiological Sociology: Interface of Sociological and Biological Processes," in v.2 (1976), 299-333.

References:

The author differentiates her topic from sociobiology as defined in Wilson's "landmark" Sociobiology (1975). She refers to a number of sociologists and anthropologists writing on "issues raised by the sort of ideas and theories on which sociobiology is based . . . (p. 301)." Of the publications she cites, the following have been published since 1960:

Eckland, B. K. "Genetics and Sociology: A Reconsideration." American Sociological Review, 32(2) (1967), 197-93.

Tiger, L. Men in Groups. New York: Random House, 1969.

Tiger, L., and R. Fox. The Imperial Animal. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1971.

Mazur, A., and L. S. Robertson. Biology and Social Behavior. New York: Free Press, 1972.

Fox, R. Encounter with Anthropology. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1973.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Social Sciences Citation Index

Dates: 1979

Terms: Cited publication: Wilson, E. O.
75 Sociobiology
75 Sociobiology New Syn

References:

Approximately 140 citing publications are listed with cross-references to another 117 citing publications in Science Citation Index.

Comment: Because of the large number of references listed in the Social Sciences Citation Index it appears that a more feasible approach will be to consult the Bibliographic Index to identify major writings on sociobiology (publications containing bibliographies of fifty or more items on that topic). Like the Social Sciences Citation Index the Bibliographic Index is a multidisciplinary source.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Bibliographic Index

Dates: 1976 through 1979

Terms: sociobiology (Page references are to bibliographies.)

References:

1976 - no entry for sociobiology

1977 - no entry for sociobiology

1978:

Dickie, E. Gordon. Listen to the Animals; the Fundamentals & Rationale of Sociobiology. Montgomery Street Press, 1977. Bib. pp. 400-30.

Sahlins, Marshall David. Use and Abuse of Biology; An Anthropological Critique of Sociobiology. Univ. of Mich. Pr., 1976. Bib. pp. 115-20.

1979:

Barkow, J. H. "Culture and Sociobiology." American Anthropologist. 80: 17-20 Mr. '78.

Barkow, J. H. "Social Norms, the Self, and Sociobiology; Building on the Ideas of A. I. Hallowell [with discussions]." Current Anthropology 19: 116-18 Mr. '78.

Berscheid, E. "Privacy; A Hidden Variable in Experimental Social Psychology." Journal of Social Issues 33 no. 3: 99-101 '77.

Sociobiology Debate; Readings on Ethical and Scientific Issues; ed. by Arthur L. Caplan. Harper & Row, '78. Bib. pp. 491-503.

Washburn, S. L. "Human Behavior and the Behavior of Other Animals." American Psychologist 33: 417-18 My '78.

TOPIC: Sociobiology

Source: Bibliographic Index

Dates: April and August 1980

Terms: sociobiology (Page references are to bibliographies.)

References:

April, 1980:

Barash, David P. Whispering Within. Harper & Row, '79. Bib. pp. 255-62.

Evolutionary Biology and Human Social Behavior; An Anthropological Perspective; ed. by Napoleon A. Chagnon and William Irons. Duxbury Press '79. Bib. pp. 527-604.

Freedman, Daniel G. Human Sociobiology; A Holistic Approach. Macmillan '79. Bib. pp. 213-25.

Tiger, Lionel. Optimism; the Biology of Hope. Simon & Schuster '79. Bib. pp. 285-300.

Van den Berghe, P. L., and Barash, D. P. "Inclusive Fitness and Human Family Structure." American Anthropologist 79: 821-3 O'77; Discussion. 81: 356-7, 360, 363, 365. Reply. 369-70 Je'79.

August, 1980:

Biology and Crime, ed. by C. R. Jeffrey; pub. in coop. with the Am. Soc. of Criminology. (Sage res. progress ser. in criminology, v.10) Sage Pubs. '79 incl. bibliog.

Petryszak, N. "Biosociology of the Social Self." Sociol. Q. 20: 301-3 Spr. '79.